C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

August 5, 1992 • $2.75
Volume XXXVIII, Number 48

Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"Most colleges and universities are really taking it on the chin these days.'
A vice-president of the American Council on Education: A25

"Like all distinctive anthropological moments, conventions help us celebrate the comings and goings in our lives that give special delight, special pain."
A professor, on the annual rite of the scholarly meeting: C5

"We're being squeezed. We're faced now with closing facilities, dropping program directions."
An official at the Los Alamos National Laboratory: A6

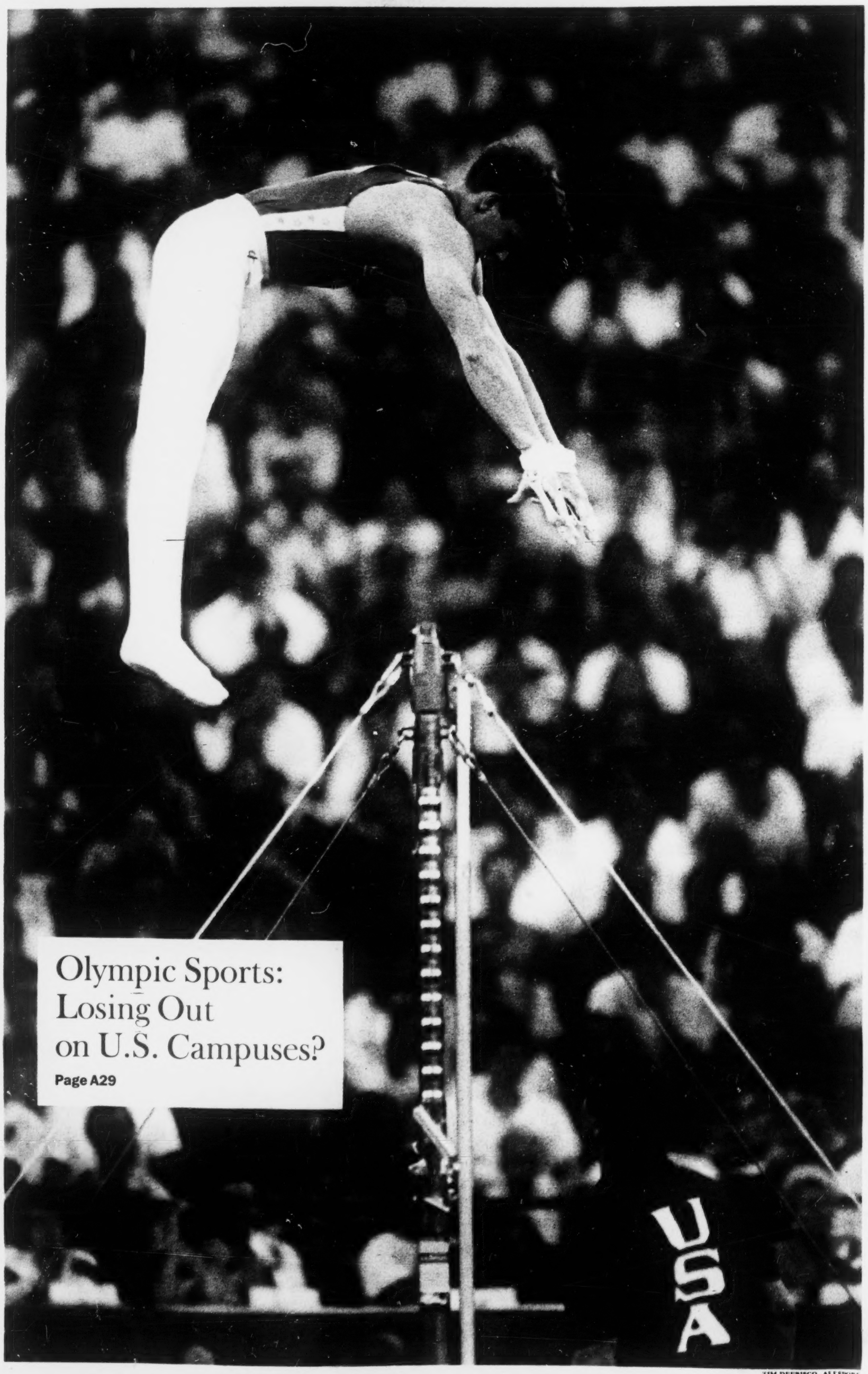
"We have done our best to fashion a good bill within the constraints of our budget allocations."
Rep. William H. Natcher, on a bill that will cut Pell Grants: A18

"We have always needed more places where students learn the bread and butter of life first, so they then can confront the tyranny of liberal arts on their own terms."
The president of the Fashion Institute of Technology: A5

"I can't imagine how many Nobel Prize winners have died unrewarded in the inner city."
A student, on a program helping him pursue a career as a teacher: A27

"If we have only a few billion dollars to spend on the next anti-poverty program, I'd put all of it into efforts at school reform and improvements in public education."
A professor of economics: B1

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-36
Athletics	A29-30
Business & Philanthropy	A25-26
Gazette	A34
Government & Politics	A14-24
Information Technology	A13
International	A31-33
Personal & Professional	A12
Scholarship	A6-11
Students	A27-28
SECTION 2	FOLLOWS PAGE A18
Bulletin Board	B7-35
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-6
SECTION 3	FOLLOWS PAGE B18
Coming Events	C22
Deadlines	C48



TIM DEFRISCO, ALLSPORT

Olympic Sports: Losing Out on U.S. Campuses?

Page A29

MARGINALIA

Announcement of the University of Alabama:

FACULTY FORUM
FERGUSON THEATER

"A faculty forum will be held to discuss the proposed changes in the grading policy and the proposed addition to the core curriculum. All interesting faculty are invited to attend."

The place was packed, we hope.

■

Memo to deans, department chairpeople, and administrative officers at the University of California at Berkeley, from the Committee on Public Ceremonies:

"The 1992-93 academic year is officially the 125th anniversary year of the University of California, and it is especially Berkeley's 125th anniversary. . . .

"The 125th Anniversary is an infrequent opportunity to highlight positive contributions of the University of California and the Berkeley campus in particular."

So infrequent, notes a reader, it will never happen again.

■

Headline over an editorial in the *Iowa State Daily:*

VOTE OR YOU WILL LOOSE OUT

To us, that sounds like a pretty nice alternative.

■

From our very own newspaper:

"One evening in July, a truck carrying about 25 guerrillas entered the archaeologists' compound and knocked on the windows of their quarters."

And after it knocked, it pinged?

■

From *Nature* magazine, as quoted in *The Chronicle:*

"[It] is important for understanding what precisely Galileo may have been able to see of the solar system in the late 17th century."

A reader notes that since Galileo died in 1642, he may have had an angel's eye view.

■

Picture caption in *The Auburn* [University] *Plainsman:*

"State workers donned protective gear to investigate a site in Opelika in which hazardous levels of lead, arsenic and acrimony were found."

Protective gear won't shield you from *that*.

■

From *The Syracuse* [University] *Record:*

"The Syracuse University Compact states that it is 'designed to prioritize the asperations of the institution in accordance with its central missions.' "

And make the rough places plain?

—C.G.

In Brief

Campus controversy over Sister Souljah

AP/WIDE WORLD

NORMAL, ALA.—Sister Souljah has sparked a controversy at Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University without even opening her mouth.

The 21st Century Youth Leadership Project, a community organization in Selma that runs a summer camp for black teen-agers on the A&M campus, had scheduled the rap singer to appear at the campus last month.

But the university said it had never approved her visit and decided she couldn't perform.

"We were alerted that she was coming two days before she was going to perform," said John T. Gibson, vice-president for business and finance. Mr. Gibson said it was too late for the university to buy insurance for a show.

The directors of 21st Century, however, said they had alerted the university to Sister Souljah's appearance several months ago. Officials of the group said the university was merely trying to stifle Sister Souljah's message.

The university eventually approved the visit, provided that Sister Souljah would speak, not sing. But, as it turned out, her van broke down and she never made it to the campus. ■

Landmark bias case is settled by Penn

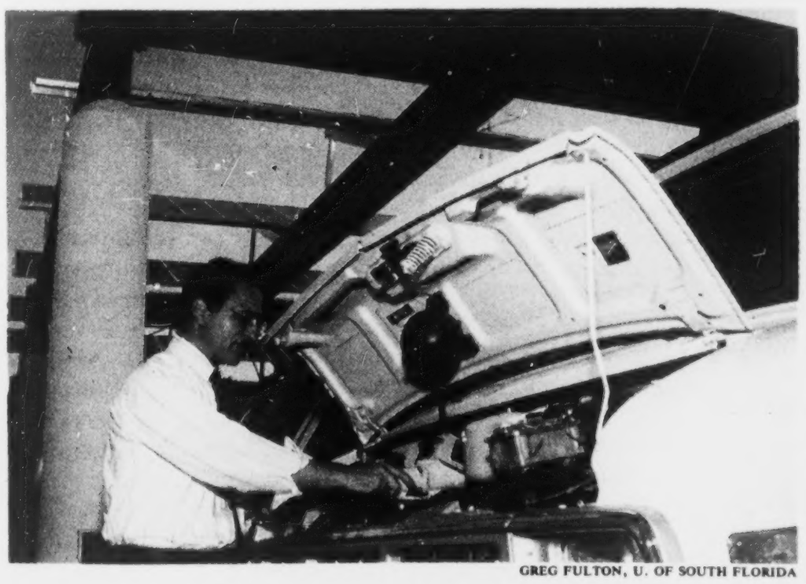
PHILADELPHIA — The woman whose discrimination complaint against the University of Pennsylvania led to a landmark Supreme Court decision has reached an out-of-court settlement with the university.

The case arose from a sex- and race-discrimination complaint filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in 1986 by Rosalie Tung. A former associate professor at Pennsylvania's Wharton School, Ms. Tung was denied tenure there. When the EEOC subpoenaed peer-review files in the case, the university refused to release them, citing its policy of confidentiality. After a federal court ordered Pennsylvania to open its files, the university appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Court's ruling, which stated that universities could not withhold confidential peer-review documents from the EEOC, dealt a blow to a long-standing academic tradition. Ms. Tung, now a professor at Canada's Simon Fraser University, was pleased with the ruling. Her case, however, ended only with the recent settlement. Lawyers for both parties said that under the settlement terms, they had agreed not to discuss any financial award. The university also agreed to Ms. Tung's request that it publish a statement calling its review of her case "flawed." ■

Florida unveils first solar carport

TAMPA, FLA.—The University of South Florida's College of Engineering has unveiled the nation's first solar carport for electric vehicles. The 2,400-square-foot carport serves as a charging station for cars and vans. Financed in part by the U.S. Energy Department, it has panels on its roof that can produce up to 20,000 watts. Below, Elias K. Stefanakos, chairman of the electrical engineering department, plugs in an electrical cord to charge a van's battery. ■



GREG FULTON, U. OF SOUTH FLORIDA

WALLY NELSON, DAYTON DAILY NEWS

University allows bungee jumping on campus

DAYTON, OHIO—Wright State University has taken the plunge into the business of bungee jumping, the newest thrill for adrenalin junkies that is fast gaining popularity around the country.

Last month Bungee Over Ohio, a jumping company, began selling leaps on the campus to students and others who paid $69 to attach themselves to a giant rubber band and leap from a platform held 150 feet above a lake. The bungee-jumping company, owned by the son of the chairman of Wright State's governing board, is believed to be the first to operate on a college campus.

Wright State will receive 10 per cent of the gross receipts from the first 1,000 jumps each month and 20 per cent from all subsequent jumps.

All jumpers must sign a form waiving their right to sue the company or the university in the event they are injured. The company is licensed by the state, which inspects and regulates amusement rides. ■

Administrator stole $326,000 in aid

NEWARK, N.J.—The former director of graduate studies at the New Jersey Institute of Technology has pleaded guilty to stealing more than $326,000 in financial-aid funds by falsifying applications and extorting money from students.

Dino S. Sethi said he had received the bulk of the money by filling out phony financial-aid forms for students who had not applied for aid. Mr. Sethi, who left the institute in 1990, also extorted $46,000 from Pakistani and Indian graduate students by telling them an error had been made and they would have to return a portion of their grant money. Mr. Sethi then used the money to open bank accounts in 12 states and Switzerland. He faces three to four years in prison. ■

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the third week in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $67.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1992 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

© KENNETH GARRETT, WOODFIN CAMP, INC.

House Appropriations Bill: Education Department

	Fiscal 1992 Actual spending	Fiscal 1993 President's request	Fiscal 1993 Approved by House
STUDENT ASSISTANCE			
Pell Grants	$5,460,000,000	$6,637,637,000	$6,586,470,000
Supplemental Grants	577,000,000	358,000,000	571,230,000
College Work-Study	615,000,000	454,000,000	608,850,000
Income-contingent loans	4,900,000	5,000,000	0
State Student Incentive Grants	72,000,000	0	71,280,000
Perkins Loans	156,000,000	15,000,000	263,340,000
Stafford Student Loans	2,639,812,000	2,930,158,000	2,930,158,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	15,000,000	15,000,000	14,850,000
GRADUATE SUPPORT			
Patricia Roberts Harris graduate fellowships	17,600,000	0*	17,424,000
Robert C. Byrd honors scholarships	9,600,000	9,600,000	9,546,000
Jacob K. Javits fellowships	8,000,000	0*	7,920,000
Patricia Roberts Harris public-service fellowships	3,200,000	0*	3,168,000
Minority participation graduate fellowships	6,000,000	0*	5,900,000
Areas of National Need fellowships	28,000,000	0*	27,720,000
INSTITUTIONAL ASSISTANCE			
Developing institutions Aid for historically black colleges	111,700,000	111,700,000	110,594,000
Endowment challenge grants	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,425,000
Institutional support	87,800,000	87,800,000	87,000,000
Cooperative education	14,000,000	14,000,000	13,900,000
Facilities College-housing and academic-facilities loans	3,600,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Interest-subsidy grants	19,400,000	18,800,000	18,700,000
International education	40,000,000	40,000,000	44,500,000
Law School Clinical Experience	8,000,000	0	7,920,000
Veterans' Education Outreach	2,700,000	0	2,673,000
BILINGUAL EDUCATION			
Bilingual vocational training	3,000,000	0	2,970,000
Training grants	36,000,000	36,400,000	36,000,000

	Fiscal 1992 Actual spending	Fiscal 1993 President's request	Fiscal 1993 Approved by House
LIBRARY RESOURCES			
Research libraries	$5,900,000	$0	$5,800,000
Training and demonstration	300,000	0	300,000
College-library technology grants	6,400,000	0	6,340,000
AID TO DISADVANTAGED			
College-aid migrant programs	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,240,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	3,045,000	3,045,000	3,015,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	6,000,000	6,000,000	5,940,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	385,100,000	412,000,000	381,300,000
EDUCATION RESEARCH AND STATISTICS			
Education research	71,000,000	115,000,000	70,290,000
Education statistics	47,300,000	63,600,000	63,000,000
EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED			
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	61,000,000	68,400,000	61,000,000
Research and development	21,000,000	21,000,000	20,800,000
Personnel development	89,800,000	89,800,000	88,900,000
Rehabilitation training	36,700,000	36,700,000	36,700,000
Postsecondary programs	9,000,000	9,000,000	8,900,000
MISCELLANEOUS			
Adult education	287,300,000	303,800,000	309,600,000
Vocational education grants	950,000,000	990,500,000	980,600,000
Teacher training	253,500,000	261,600,000	258,900,000
Office for Civil Rights	53,600,000	61,400,000	56,900,000
Drug-abuse education, prevention at colleges, schools	62,100,000	72,100,000	71,400,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	15,000,000	16,000,000	14,850,000
Student Literacy Corps	5,367,000	0	5,313,000
Women's educational equity	500,000	0	1,980,000
School, College, and University Partnerships	4,200,000	4,000,000	3,960,000

Department of Health and Human Services

	Fiscal 1992 Actual spending	Fiscal 1993 President's request	Fiscal 1993 Approved by House
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH			
National Institutes of Health Cancer Institute	$1,951,541,000	$2,010,439,000	$1,998,616,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	1,191,500,000	1,245,396,000	1,228,455,000
Institute of Dental Research	159,057,000	166,742,000	163,269,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	662,678,000	699,809,000	688,633,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	581,847,000	615,190,000	605,100,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	960,914,000	1,010,845,000	990,055,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	819,134,000	862,069,000	842,229,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	519,724,000	545,238,000	534,094,000
Eye Institute	270,300,000	285,133,000	279,102,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	252,031,000	261,513,000	255,115,000
Institute on Aging	383,611,000	407,284,000	402,218,000

	Fiscal 1992 Actual spending	Fiscal 1993 President's request	Fiscal 1993 Approved by House
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal, and Skin Diseases	$203,913,000	$214,929,000	$214,619,000
Research Resources	314,551,000	330,231,000	314,351,000
Center for Nursing Research	44,970,000	48,568,000	47,363,000
Institute of Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	149,102,000	157,301,000	153,466,000
Center for Human-Genome Research	104,878,000	110,429,000	107,217,000
International Center	19,609,000	20,727,000	20,133,000
Library of Medicine	103,323,000	108,662,000	105,024,000
Total, N.I.H.	8,932,000,000	9,376,000,000	9,211,000,000
AIDS research, education, and prevention	1,968,000,000	2,069,000,000	1,980,000,000
HEALTH RESEARCH AND TRAINING			
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration Research	962,522,000	1,018,000,000	980,795,000
Centers for Disease Control Occupational safety, health research and training	103,000,000	85,000,000	102,800,000

* President Bush proposed that these programs receive no money, but he also proposed the creation of new programs to encompass the purposes of these programs.

The Higher Education Amendments of 1992:

Student Aid

Eligibility Rules

- Combines Pell Grant needs-analysis formula with the Congressional Methodology formula that is used for other programs to create a single formula for all programs.
- Changes "independent student" definition to require most unmarried students to be at least 24 years old to qualify as independent, eliminating a provision that allowed younger students to qualify if they had income of $4,000 a year.
- Eliminates equity in home or farm from calculations of wealth.
- Adds state-approved tests to the pool of federally approved "ability to benefit" tests that students without high-school diplomas must pass to receive aid.

Federal Pell Grant Program

- Eliminates three-part formula for determining size of Pell Grant that currently limits grants at low-cost colleges to 60 per cent of costs. Replaces the formula with a single rule that specifies grant is equal to maximum grant minus the family contribution determined through needs analysis.
- Authorizes a maximum grant of $3,700 for the 1993-94 academic year; $3,900 for 1994-95; $4,100 for 1995-96; $4,300 for 1996-97; $4,500 for 1997-98.
- Increases the minimum grant to $400, from $200.
- Stipulates that half of funds in excess of $2,400 a year should be awarded to pay for living expenses and the other half for tuition costs.
- Provides for a child-care allowance of $750 to be included in Pell Grant calculations for eligible recipients.
- Extends eligibility for grants to students who attend college less than half time.
- Bans grants to incarcerated students facing death penalty or life in prison without possibility of parole.
- Limits grants for eligible prisoners to cost of instruction and an allowance for books and supplies, but not living expenses.
- Allows student-aid officers to increase size of Pell Grants for students in study-abroad programs when cost of program exceeds tuition at the home institution.
- Requires the Education Secretary to notify Congress "promptly" when funds are insufficient to finance grants.

Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant

- Reduces the federal share of the grants to 75 per cent from 85 per cent, thereby increasing the share that colleges must contribute.
- Maintains maximum grant at $4,000, but allows for an additional $400 for students in study-abroad programs that are more expensive than their college costs.
- Authorizes increased awards to institutions where at least half of the Pell Grant recipients graduate or transfer to four-year colleges, provided that appropriations for the program exceed $700-million.

Federal Work-Study Programs

- Allows the Education Department to provide extra funds to institutions where at least half of the Pell Grant recipients graduate or transfer to four-year colleges, provided that the appropriation for the program exceeds $700-million.
- Requires that all institutions, beginning in 1994, use at least 5 per cent of their work-study funds for community-service jobs unless the Education Department believes the requirement would cause financial hardship for students.
- Requires the Education Department to reallocate unused funds to those colleges that have used at least 10 per cent of their work-study funds for community-service jobs.
- Increases the amount by which students may exceed their work-study award to $300, from $200.
- Increases the federal share to 75 per cent for the 1993-94 academic year, from 70 per cent, thereby decreasing the portion that colleges must contribute.
- Eliminates federal payment of 90 per cent for community-service jobs, and specifies that community-service employer may pay up to 40 per cent of the institution's share of work-study funds.
- Authorizes the Education Department to allow institutions to use 10 per cent of their work-study funds or $50,000, whichever is less, to establish or expand a program that develops or locates jobs.
- Establishes a new "Work Colleges" program under which the federal government would pay half the cost of operating programs that are intended to integrate job opportunities into the curriculum.

State Student Incentive Grants

- Continues matching-grant program and increases maximum grant to $5,000 from $2,500.
- Specifies that students should not pay fees to application-processing companies to determine eligibility for the grants, but that such fees could be paid to the states.

Federal Perkins Loans

- Decreases the federal share from 90 per cent to 82.4 per cent in fiscal 1993 and to 66.7 per cent in subsequent years, thereby increasing the amount that colleges must contribute.
- Redefines the way default rates are to be calculated, beginning in fiscal 1994.
- Increases loan limits to $3,000 for undergraduates and $5,000 for graduate students at eligible institutions and to $4,000 and $6,000 respectively for students attending institutions that have low default rates and that have agreed to increase their contribution to the program.
- Continues to allow cancellation of loans for borrowers who become nurses, medical technicians, teachers in shortage areas, or workers in family-service agencies.

Federal Family Education Loans

- Continues the Robert T. Stafford Federal Student Loan, Supplemental Loans for Students, and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students programs.
- Increases Stafford loan limits to $3,500 for sophomores, $5,500 for other undergraduates effective on July 1, 1993, and to $8,500 for graduate students effective on October 1, 1993.
- Establishes total Stafford limits of $23,000 for undergraduates and $65,500 for graduate students, which includes debts they've incurred as undergraduates.
- Repeals the 8-per-cent rate on Stafford Student Loans for first-time borrowers in favor of a rate set annually on June 1 at 3.1 points above the rate on three-month Treasury bills, with a cap of 9 per cent.
- Reduces the interest rate on Supplemental Loans for Students to 3.1 points above the rate for one-year Treasury bills, with a cap of 11 per cent.
- Reduces the interest rate on Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students to 3.1 points above the rate for one-year Treasury bills, with a cap of 10 per cent.
- Retains $4,000 limit on Federal Supplemental Loans for Students for freshmen and sophomores, increases limit to $5,000 for other undergraduates, and to $10,000 for graduate students.
- Specifies that undergraduates are permitted to borrow a total of $23,000 under the supplemental-loan program and that graduate students are limited to a total of $73,000, which includes their undergraduate debts.
- Eliminates $4,000 limit on Federal Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students, but specifies that loans cannot exceed the difference between college costs and other forms of aid received.
- Requires that checks in the parent-loan program be made payable to the institution as well as to the parent.
- Establishes a 5-per-cent origination fee on supplemental and parent loans.
- Prohibits lender from charging interest or collecting subsidies on a loan until the loan check has been cashed or an electronic transfer has been completed.
- Requires that lenders offer borrowers the option of a graduated or income-sensitive repayment schedule.
- Eliminates provision that allowed married people who both have loans to pay a minimum of $600 a year combined, rather than the $600 a person required of single borrowers.
- Increases length of time an unemployed person who is seeking work can defer loan repayments to three years, from two years.
- Eliminates long list of reasons why borrowers may defer repaying loans and specifies that borrowers may defer payments for three years because of "economic hardship."
- Increases the minimum debt required to be eligible for a Federal Consolidation Loan to $7,500, from $5,000.
- Allows borrowers who marry to consolidate their loans, provided they agree to be held jointly liable if their marital status should change.
- Establishes Unsubsidized Stafford Loans for Middle-Income Borrowers with the same loan limits and interest rate as need-based Stafford loans, but the government would not pay the interest on the unsubsidized loans while the borrowers are in college.
- Establishes a loan-origination fee of 6.5 per cent to be deducted by the federal government from the unsubsidized loans, but bars guarantee agencies from charging an insurance fee.
- Requires the Education Secretary to study in fiscal 1995 defaults in the program during the previous two years to decide if the origination fee should be lowered.
- Requires that guarantee agencies use a single application for regular and unsubsidized Stafford loans.

Federal Direct Loan Demonstration Program

- Creates program of loans made by the federal government through colleges and trade schools beginning on July 1, 1994, and terminating on June 30, 1998.
- Requires the Education Department to select a "cross-section" of institutions that have received a total of $500-million in Stafford, supplemental, and parent loans in the most recent year for which data are available.
- Specifies that participating institutions cannot represent more than 15 per cent of the guaranteed-student-loan volume of one guarantee agency.
- Requires the Education Department to select 35 per cent of the program participants to offer income-sensitive repayments to borrowers.
- Specifies that higher-education institutions will act as agents of the Education Department and must accept liability stemming from failure to perform its functions.
- Makes students at participating institutions ineligible for Stafford loans, supplemental, or parent loans.
- Requires the Education Department to issue at least five contracts for servicing direct loans.
- Requires the Education Department to make an annual report on the status of the demonstration project and the General Accounting Office to do a final report in 1998 that compares the operation of the program with a control group of similar size in the guaranteed-student-loan programs.
- Authorizes funds for administrative costs of $10-million in fiscal 1993, $17-million in 1994, $37-million in 1995, $54-million in 1996, and $65-million in 1997.

Scholarships and Fellowships

- Continues the Byrd Honors Scholarship Program to provide awards of $1,500 a year to high-achieving high-school students.
- Continues the National Science Scholars Program to provide scholarships to high-school students interested in science.
- Reauthorizes the United States Institute of Peace and creates the Spark M Matsunaga Scholars Program to provide scholarships in international peace to high school and college students.
- Creates a program to provide scholarships to athletes in college who are training at the United States Olympic Education Center or the United States Olympic Training Center.
- Continues the Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships for outstanding high-school graduates who want to become teachers.
- Continues the Christa McAuliffe Fellowship Program for schoolteachers who take sabbaticals for study, research, or academic improvement.
- Continues the following graduate programs and increases the size of stipends to make them equal to National Science Foundation fellowships, which are now $14,000:

—Patricia Roberts Harris Fellowship Program for women and minority-group members.